

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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It will be warmer today and fair, with southerly winds; warmer on Friday.

THE POOR OFFICE.

Probably never before in the municipal history of Grand Rapids has such a spectacle been presented as the refusal of the council Monday night to investigate the poor department of the city. The management of that by the director is notoriously bad, and Mr. Kruse now stands in the eyes of the people a self-convicted culprit. The HERALD first called attention to the mismanagement of the office some six weeks or two months ago. At that time it was not supposed, nor was it intimated that there was any misappropriation. The only charge against the director was incompetency, and abusive treatment to applicants for relief and to citizens. Up to that time there was every reason to believe that Mr. Kruse was an honest man. Developments during the past few weeks, however, have thrown a new light on the poor director's actions and character. He has withheld money from the treasury that rightfully belonged to it. True, he has now turned it over or a part of it, but it took an order from the common council to extract the money from his pockets—an order he did not dare disobey. A part of this money he has had possession of more than a year. Why this delay? Why an order necessary to induce an honest man to part with money he had no business to hold?

The cry has gone up that because no charges have been made no investigation need be ordered. Yet there have been charges enough made, both in the council and out of it, to make an honest man wince and, if he has a spark of manhood left in him, to demand an investigation and a vindication from the charges. If the poor director had money in his possession of which there was no account on his office books what assurance have the taxpayers that he has turned over to the city all that is due? It is quite reasonable to suppose that he has not turned over all he should and that he yet has money belonging to the city. If the cry of politics has any foundation and the democratic aldermen think there is no ground for criticizing the poor director, let them investigate, and the request for an investigation will prove a boomerang on its author. The HERALD has had but little to say regarding this latter phase of the charges against Mr. Kruse. It has been loth to believe him a dishonest officeholder. It now believes that Mr. Kruse dare not invite an investigation. It believes the council dare not order one. If Mr. Kruse is not guilty of malfeasance in office let him speak; if guilty he will keep silence.

THE INDIANAPOLIS STRIKE.

The Indianapolis street car strike has been brought to a close by Judge Taylor's rather novel action, in placing the companies' affairs in the hands of a receiver. President Frenzel's action in insisting that drivers and conductors turn in their badges with other company property at the end of each day's work, and thereby deprive themselves of free rides to and from their respective homes, met with a protest, which was answered with a discharge. This unwarranted course increased and intensified his unpopularity among the citizens, brought on the strike and inconvenienced the whole city. In equity Mr. Frenzel has an undoubted right to insist upon the employees paying for travel when off duty, but to have confiscated a privilege not detrimental to the interests of the company or attended with any additional expense would have been of but small moment to the company, and no more than other street car companies do.

Mr. Frenzel's hasty and inconsiderate action in refusing to listen to the protests of his employees, or even to continue them in the employ of the company was most reprehensible, and to allow so trivial an affair to inconvenience an entire city merits the rebuke administered by Judge Taylor in the shape of a receivership appointment. While Judge Taylor's action in this affair lacks precedent, it is strongly endorsed by the Indianapolis public generally.

NEGATIVES ITS POSITION.

The Miner law is not only injurious, it is at variance with the constitution and the tenets of our form of government. With us the various interests of the several states are fostered and maintained by our central government which is always made subservient to those interests. That the interests of the state may be better subserved, it is divided into districts, each district containing approximately 30,000 voters and is entitled to one congressman. This representative is supposed to make the interests of his particular district paramount. The combined interests of the entire state are more especially in the hands of two senators, who are elected by the majority vote of the state legislature. The interests of the union of states are then centralized in a president and his cabinet. The president is chosen through the machinery of an electoral college from the ranks of that party which has by states

elects a majority of electors. Thus through the direct vote of the people members of the house are chosen, and the intention of the constitution clearly was, and is to bring the people of the various states as near to the president as the sovereignty of the states would permit. This sovereignty was intended to be maintained, and when the states ratified the constitution in 1787, they understood and insisted that their position in national matters was to be neither less nor more than an integer. Realizing, however, that the population of the states was and would remain unequal, and that unless some equitable plan was agreed upon, the less populous states would have a disproportionate voice in the selection of a president, the number of electors was made co-equal with the number of congressmen and senators sent from each state. This expedient was made necessary and adopted owing to the insistence of the colonies, who were loath to yield the sovereignty to which they had been accustomed. Hence any division among the electors of a state loses to that state its influence, destroys its sovereignty, negates its position in the union, and defeats the will of the majority of its voters.

TO ARBITRATE.

The Behring sea agreement has been signed and will soon be placed before Great Britain's parliament and the senate of the United States for approval. By the terms of the agreement the board of arbitration will consist of two Americans, two of Great Britain's subjects, one of whom will be a Canadian, and one each from France, Sweden and Italy. On the findings of this board will depend the future of the seal fishing industry and to a measurable extent the life or extinction of this valuable fur-bearing animal. If the seal may be hunted and captured by whomsoever wills, within a distance of three miles from shore, the industry will be destroyed and our greatest revenue from the Alaska possessions cut off. Other considerations, however, will probably prevail, chiefest of which is the "Monroe doctrine." If that be sustained British subjects, though residents of Canada, may be compelled to refrain from seal life in a sea which, by its situation and natural boundaries, comes under the more immediate jurisdiction of the United States and Prussia.

AFTER GOULD.

The New York court of appeals rendered a decision upon which 900 cases, brought for damages caused by the Gould & L. roads, are dependent. To gain his point the wizard of wall street had the verdict of a jury set aside, and his cases placed on the equity docket. The damage seekers look advantage of this move, and forced Mr. Gould to double on his tracks. He next subverted the state legislature to his ends, and a law was passed which placed his cases on either the law or the equity docket as he might elect. This law the court of appeals, by its decision renders invalid. The probable effect of the decision will be to mulct Mr. Gould of a few millions of dollars. However, Mr. Gould's intentions are not yet made public, but it is quite safe to say this decision will meet with his serious disapproval. As a result Mr. Gould has been eminently successful, and he may strenuously object to posing as a mulctee.

Distressing accounts of poverty and famine in Austria are now beginning to pour in. Famine, tyranny, socialism, jealousy and the ambition of rulers, with their train of attendant evils are fast converting continental Europe into a hodge, which only a volcanic eruption of carnage can cure. Everything considered, and the St. Louis conference to the contrary, the United States is a pretty good place to live in after all.

Chicago has decided upon a route for the drainage ditch between Willow Springs and Joliet. To force Chicago sewage back into the country may preserve Lake Michigan fish, but won't it place an unusual and unnecessarily severe punishment upon the inmates of Joliet.

A GIANTIC strike of coal miners, which it is claimed will draw out 1,000,000 men, is now threatening the mining industry of England. A proposed reduction of wages is the cause assigned for the strike.

DESPAIRING of being captured Garza is now trying to surrender himself. Who wants him? Why, he couldn't even be used for a drawing card in a dime museum.

THE New York republican convention will meet in Albany April 29. Do you hear Mr. Hill?

AMUSEMENTS.

"All the Comforts of Home," one of the latest productions of William Gillette's versatile pen, which opens at Powers' Friday evening for two nights, promises to make a hit with those who enjoy farcical entertainments. The play is described as being an iridescent presentation of a series of accidents which happen in the best of regulated families; a rollicking concoction of nonsense calculated to titillate the eye and ear without recourse to Bercy, untamed song and dance. The company is under the management of Chas. Frohman.

The escaped Siberian exile, and good stage show at Geary's museum, this week continues to attract large numbers. Saturday afternoon Manager Geary announces what he terms "solid" day, on which occasion all little girls owning dolls are requested to bring them with them. A committee of ladies will be selected to decide which is the three prettiest dolls, to take the three prizes. A number of boys watches will also be given away Saturday. Every boy will have a chance of getting one.

Monthly Report.

The following is the board of health's report for the month of February: killed by cars, 1; abscess, 2; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, ca-

illary, 4; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of liver, 1; child birth, 1; cholera infantum, 1; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 5; consumption, 11; diphtheria, 2; dropsy, 1; enteritis, 1; enteric, gastric, 2; erysipelas, 1; fever typhoid, 2; scarlet, 1; remittent, 1; grip, 2; heart disease, 3; fatty degeneration of the heart, 1; paralysis of the heart, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; influenza, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; marasmus, 2; chronic nephritis, 1; old age, 5; or gastric disease of the brain, 1; prostaticitis, 3; pericarditis, 2; pneumonia, 14; apoplexy, 1; scrofula, 2; spasms, 1; ulceration of stomach, 1; uraemia, 1; total 88. The total number of deaths last month was 152. The contagious diseases last month were: diphtheria 18; scarlet fever, 25; typhoid fever, 9; whooping cough, 3; chicken pox, 1; total, 55. The total number of contagious diseases last month were 61.

THAT UNIT DOLLAR.

Senator Stanford's Short Cut to Free Silver Coinage.

A Washington dispatch, March 1, states that Senator Stanford of California, has introduced a bill to determine the value of the legal tender dollar. The value of the dollar is that of the gold dollar of 23.5 grains of gold. It was determined in 1873 when the dollar was made by statute "the unit of value." Where, then, is the need of any further definition? What is the difference, if any, between Senator Stanford's bill and the proposition for free coinage for silver? Or, how does it change the present law except to make both silver and paper full legal tender for all debts, public and private, at their nominal or face value? Substantially, it provides for a flat dollar, inasmuch as it provides, according to the dispatch also mentioned, that "the legal tender value of each dollar issued by the United States shall depend alone on the stamp of the government." As the law now stands the silver dollars are legal tender for all debts and demands "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." This exception of course holds the debtor to payment in gold, if his contract so provides, and a large class of contracts are so made or so construed. Perhaps Senator Stanford's bill may mean the senate and perhaps it may be the best short-cut to free coinage, the effect of which will probably be, how ever it is arrived at, to put our money system speedily upon the silver basis. It is a basis which will hurt no debtor, and really should not be construed as an injustice to the creditor class in this country. In our dealings with foreign countries, of course, payments must be made according to the gold standard, which now prevails throughout the civilized world; but that in fact will be no hardship, since it is exactly the basis of market prices now—at least of prices of all the principal exportable products. The agitation for the re-issuance of the standard silver dollar to its old place in our currency seems bound to go on, until the fact is accomplished. Is anything to be gained by putting off the evil day, or the wished for consummation, whichever it may be regarded? Wm.

Gould is Going South.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Attached to the Pennsylvania line express which arrived here this evening, was the private car of Jay Gould, which left New York yesterday morning with Gould and party on route for the southwest. Immediately upon arrival here a special was made up, and the Gould party left over the Iron Mountain for Texas. General Manager S. H. H. Clark's car was attached to the special. During the short stay here neither Mr. Gould nor any of his party were visible to either reporters or officials of the Gould system. Mr. Munn refused also to be seen. From this belief is strengthened that Mr. Gould's physical condition is precarious.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

His Mission Abroad in the Employment of His Health Slightly—He Reached London. LONDON, March 2.—Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the United States treasury, arrived at Southampton on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree at 8 a. m. Upon landing at that port he was presented with a bouquet, which a special dispatch says was the gift of Mrs. Harrison. He took the 10 o'clock train from Southampton for London. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Foster said that the steamer had a splendid passage from New York. He was not at all seasick and already felt much benefited by his trip. He added: "My mission is solely to regain my health. I have no intention of seeing Mr. Goschen or anyone else in regard to silver or immigration. I shall sail on my return to the United States next Wednesday. I may go to Paris on Friday."

NO SALARY FOR PRATT.

He Offended the Catholics—After an Exciting Debate the House Declines the Indian School Manager. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Catholic church and the charge that it maintains a lobby at Washington to manipulate appropriations in behalf of Indian sectarian schools was the subject of three hours' acrimonious discussion in the house Tuesday. The Indian appropriation bill was the measure under consideration and the immediate cause of the religious discussion was the section making appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school. It was stated in the house that Capt. E. H. Pratt, of the United States army, superintendent of that school, in speaking of the attacks made in the house against the appropriation for the Indian school had said: "They were made through the Catholic church, by paying congressmen to attack the national schools, because they are detrimental to their parochial schools, which are given three times the amount by the government that other denominations receive."

Congressman Mansur (Mo.), Stockton (Neb.) and Pendleton (W. Va.), who were understood, by implication, to be the congressmen referred to, made a lively attack on Capt. Pratt, and demanded as a penalty for his utterances that the \$1,000 appropriation which he annually received as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school be stricken from the Indian appropriation bill. After a long debate the motion to strike out was agreed to—93 to 37—and the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. Pickler (S. D.) demanded a separate vote on the amendment providing that when vacancies shall hereafter occur in the Indian agencies they shall be filled by army officers detailed for the duty by the president. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 163; nays, 54.

Mr. Joseph (N. H.) was fortunate

enough to secure (notwithstanding Mr. Holman's opposition) the adoption of an amendment increasing by almost \$5,000 the appropriations for the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. M. The bill was then passed.

Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) from the committee on ways and means reported the free wool bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the views of the minority presented by Mr. Burrows (Mich.).

Mr. McMillin stated that it had been the intention of the committee to call this bill up for consideration during the latter part of the week, but that owing to the illness of Chairman Springer he would not call it up until Tuesday next.

Mr. Bryan (Neb.) and Mr. Turner (Ga.) respectively, from the same committee, reported bills for the free entry of blinding twine and cotton bagging and ties, which were referred to the committee of the whole, and leave was granted to Mr. Payne (N. Y.) and Mr. Dalsell (Pa.) to present the views of the minority on those measures. The house then adjourned.

TAMPERED WITH THE JURY.

More Sensational Indictments Expected in the Whiskey Trust Cases.

Boston, March 2.—More surprises are in store for the people most interested in the whiskey trust cases. Those in a position to know say that it is not improbable that arrests will be made on indictments found by the federal grand jury now in session in this city which will create a profound sensation. The charge contained in these indictments is far more serious than those on which certain of the officials of the trust were arrested Monday. It is no less than a charge of tampering with members of the grand jury and of attempting to prevent the finding of an indictment. The matter has been kept exceedingly quiet. District Attorney Allen does not deny that indictments have been found; he merely says he can give no information.

SHOT FATHER AND SON.

A Killing at a Tennessee Election That May Result in a Lynching.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 2.—In a democratic primary election for county officers at Fayette Corner, Fayette county, Tuesday Gatton Rogers, a prominent farmer and alliance man, and son Tom were challenged at the polls by Officer Sam Hunter. A hot wrangle ensued, when Hunter drew his pistol and shot both father and son. Tom was killed instantly. The old man was shot three times and will die. There is great excitement and talk of lynching.

The Idaho Case in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—After the transaction of routine business in the senate Tuesday the Idaho election case was taken up, and Senator Sherman addressed the senate in defense of Claggett's right to the seat. Senator Morgan made a legal and constitutional argument against the right of Senator Dubois to occupy a seat in the senate. Without action on the case the senate adjourned.

Amending the Pension Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The house committee on invalid pensions has agreed to report a bill which provides that widows or children of soldiers killed in service may obtain pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, which stipulates that an honorable discharge was necessary to secure pensions, and hence families of those killed in actual service were excluded.

Connecting Two Oceans by Rail.

TAMPA, March 2.—J. H. Hampson, the contractor who has charge of the jetty work of the harbor at this city, has been given the contract by the Mexican government to complete the celebrated Tehuantepec railroad. The proposed line runs from Tehuantepec to Coahuila, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Lynchers on Trial.

DARLINGTON, Wis., March 2.—The trial of the parties indicted for lynching the murderer Siebolt last September commenced here Tuesday. Nothing was done with the case except to appoint a special officer to draw the jury and an order was made for a special venire of sixty jurors.

Rusk as a Presidential Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A movement has been quietly on foot for some days here and in New York in favor of Rusk as a presidential candidate. It is understood to be engineered by that element of the Blaine following which is opposed to Harrison.

Claims Against Chiles.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The claims of the crew of the Baltimore for damages for injuries and false imprisonment during the Valparaiso riots have been filed at the state department. The total is \$2,053,000, and the individual claims range from \$20,000 to \$150,000.

Appointed Hearing Sea Arbitrator.

LONDON, March 2.—It is stated in insurance circles here that Mr. Ross, claim settler of the National Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed British arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Behring sea.

Nominated for Congress.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., March 2.—At the republican convention held in Honesdale, Hon. Myron H. Wright, of Susquehanna, was unanimously nominated for congress from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district.

To Prohibit Free Passes.

BOSTON, March 2.—The bill prohibiting free passes for legislators came up on motion to amend in the house. The house refused to amend it and it now goes to the governor.

Loyal to Their Sovereign.

BERLIN, March 2.—Emperor William has received many letters from workmen assuring him of their loyalty and expressing regret for the recent disturbances.

A Forger Caught.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The man supposed to be the forger who worked the three Cincinnati banks for \$3,100 on raised drafts has been lodged in prison here. He was caught at Dayton.

Fallen Wolf to \$100,000.

JACKSON, Mich., March 2.—Mrs. Mary Douglas, employed in a laundry in this city, has been left \$100,000 by her brother, Frank Carroll, whom she had not seen since they were children together. Carroll died at Detroit.

To Commemorate Emancipation.

BOSTON, N. J., March 2.—The senate has passed the bill appropriating \$1,000 toward the national monument

to be erected at the world's fair in commemoration of the emancipation of the colored slaves.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Garza will surrender to the United States authorities, it is said, if suitable terms can be agreed upon.

Senator Aldrich is of opinion that both houses of congress will pass a free silver bill during the present session.

At St. Paul Tuesday articles of incorporation were filed by eleven iron companies, having a total capital of \$21,500,000.

At Aspen, Col., Tuesday it was decided by directors of the Mollie Gilson silver mine to distribute a dividend of \$25,000 among stockholders.

William Boone, of Hudson, Mich., celebrated his 100th birthday Tuesday. He claims to have seen George Washington at Philadelphia in 1797.

Tuesday at Washington a convention of lumbermen was opened, the purpose being to enter a protest against the passage of bills placing lumber on the free list.

Muir, the shoemaker who murdered a woman named Sullivan, recently, and who it was once reported was Jack the Ripper, was hanged in London Tuesday.

The inhabitants of Arva, in the northern part of Hungary, are reduced to such straits for food that they are forced to eat the bark of trees. Many people die every day from typhus.

The Minnesota republican state committee met in St. Paul Tuesday and decided on May 3 and St. Paul as the place for the selection of delegates to the national republican convention at Minneapolis.

E. L. Huntley, the Chicago clothing dealer who was relieved of \$12,000 worth of diamonds by stage robbers in Oregon a few months ago, has recovered his property by paying a reward of \$2,000.

At Monroe, Mich., Tuesday damage suits aggregating \$170,000 were begun against the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Lake Shore roads on account of the rear-end collision near the Toledo tunnel November 23.

R. C. Thompson has been given a verdict of \$1,100 in the United States circuit court at Madison, Wis., against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Thompson was assaulted by a conductor and brakeman at Superior.

The Kansas republican state central committee has fixed dates for two state conventions, one at Hutchinson May 5 to elect six delegates-at-large to the national convention and to nominate a candidate for congressman-at-large, and the state nominating convention at Topeka June 23.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The Immense Trade in Feathers in South Africa.

Ostrich farming is one of the important industries in South Africa, which, as yet, furnishes the bulk of the ostrich plumes for the markets of the world. There are probably two hundred thousand domesticated ostriches in Cape Colony, says the American Agriculturist. Each bird is supposed to net its owner forty dollars per annum. The enclosures in which they are kept are usually built of stone, but where stone is not abundant wire fences have been employed with equal success.

The birds are commonly plucked once every eight months, yielding one pound of feathers each, but many farmers only pluck sixty feathers at a time, so as not to cause too much irritation and resulting inflammation, which is very injurious to the health of the birds and lessens the next crop of feathers. The birds, in these large fields, find plenty of food, rarely having to be fed with mealies, beans, lucerne or other cultivated food products.

The number of eggs laid varies from eighteen to twenty-four, the male bird usually excavating the nest in some sandy spot, but both birds assisting in the incubation, taking turn about. But it is during this period of incubation that the plumes are at their best, and many of them are utterly spoiled for commercial purposes. Of late years artificial incubating has been resorted to and with perfect success, for it has been found that fewer eggs are spoiled by this method, and that the young thus hatched are no less vigorous than those brought up by the birds themselves. The value of feathers exported from Cape Colony during the past thirty years is estimated at over fifty million dollars, the total weight being about twelve hundred tons.

JUDGE AND GUARD.

The Railroader Threatens to Adjourn the Legal Functionary's Court.

There is a capital story being told of a decidedly popular judge, says London Tit-Bits. He lives on the Great Western line, and a week or two ago entered a train at Paddington, which went right through to its destination without stopping. This means that the worthy judge would fly through his own station about twenty miles down. He did not wake up to this fact until the familiar scenery near his station told him where he was and the rate the train was going how he was situated. Quick as lightning he pulled one of the alarm bells, and the train drew up at the station. The guard rushed to the carriage.

"Who pulled the alarm?" cried the guard. "I did," replied the judge. "What for?" "Because I wanted to get off." The guard thereupon made some remarks to the judge more forcible and less respectful than he was accustomed to hear. His lordship thereupon complained to the station-master, who told him that he would inquire into the matter. When next they met the judge asked the station-master if he had reported the guard for his insolence. "I spoke to him, my lord, when he came through on the slow train," he replied. "Well, what he said?" "Well, my lord, he said he would come up some day and adjourn your court!" The judge appreciated the man's witty way of saying that he had the right to control his own train, and did not pursue the matter further.

The Chickens of Guinea.

As a specimen of what selection will do, it may be observed that roosters and hens among the Remyenne tribe of Indians in the western part of French Guinea are perfectly white. Not a colored feather can be found among them. The natives have no tradition of a time when their ancestors had fowls of other colors, but the white chickens are probably explained by the fact that white feathers are the choicest among this people.

and they will not wear feathers of any other color. In fact, their fowls are raised more for their feathers than for the cooking pot. It is supposed that a long time ago, when their ancestors chose white as their favorite color, they gave the preference to those fowls which were nearest white, reserving the others for the cooking pot, and by constantly breeding from fowls that were white or nearly so the present breed of chickens was evolved.

A DEADLY SNAKE.

The extremely Venomous Nature of a Cobra's Bite.

A vivid notion of the intensity of a cobra's venom is given by the experience of Dr. Francis T. Buckland, says the Washington Post. He put a rat into a cage with a snake of that species, and it was killed after a plucky fight. Upon examining the skin of the dead rat immediately afterward, he found two very minute punctures, like small needle holes, where the fangs of the cobra had entered. The flesh seemed already to have actually mortified in the neighborhood of the wound. Anxious to find out if the skin was affected, Dr. Buckland scraped away the hair from it with his finger nail. Then he threw the rat away and started homeward. He had not walked one hundred yards before, all of a sudden, he felt as if somebody had come behind him and struck him a severe blow on the head and neck. At the same time he experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression about the chest. He knew instantly that he was poisoned, and so lost no time in seeking an apothecary shop, where he was dosed with brandy and ammonia. He came very near dying. Undoubtedly a small quantity of venom had made its way into his system through a little cut beneath his nail, where it had been separated slightly from the flesh in the process of cleaning the nail with a penknife a little time before.

KINGLY OCCUPATIONS.

Although They Govern Monarchs Must Have Some Diversion.

Kings are supposed to govern, but, like other men, some of them have been passionately fond of some more commonplace employment. Here are a few of the most curious:

Brianes, king of Lydia, was quite an adept at filing needles, whilst Zeporus, one of the kings of Macedonia spent the greater part of his time in making various kinds of lanterns.

To come nearer home, says London Tit-Bits, George III. gave but little time and attention to the sciences of governing, but spent every moment he could snatch in turning. He had fitted up, for his own use, in the gardens of his palace at Kew, a workshop, from whence he was often brought after keeping a cabinet council waiting for hours. Poor Louis XIV. of France, spent most of his time in making locks. One trade, that of watch and clock making, has had two royal followers. Leopold II. and Charles V. were both very fond of making and mending the timekeepers of their day. But the strangest of all occupations for a king was that of Harcourt, king of Parthia, who spent his time in catching moles. He was considered the most expert mole catcher in his kingdom.

PICTURESQUE ABUSE.

An Irish Orator Who Became Decidedly Personal in His Remarks.

Congressmen "before the war" were somewhat accustomed to the exchange of unparliamentary language, but perhaps no American legislators were ever so practiced in vituperation as the members of the much-lamented, vanished Irish parliament on College green. Somehow they contrive to keep on friendly private terms while treating one another to most picturesque abuse.

On one occasion, says the Chicago News, pointing a quivering finger across the house at his opponent, one Thaddeus Burke concluded with these words:

"And every member of the honorable gentleman's family is beneath contempt—from the white-livered hound that is shivering on the fire to the painted hag that is grinning in the gallery."

"How did you know that his sister was in the gallery?" whispered a comrade as the orator sat down.

"Sure, didn't Thaddeus himself tell me she was going to be present when we were coming down to the house after dinner?"

The Number Six.

The Hindus believe in seven mansions of all created spirits, the earth being the lowest of these, while the seventh and highest is the seat of Brahma. The Moslem pilgrims are at last consumed when seven circuits have been made round the sacred stone of Mecca. The astronomer tells us of seven greater planets, the alchemists dealt with seven metals, and we all of us recognize seven days in each week.

The Grip.

Leaves its victims very weak and debilitated. Hoo-d's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hoo-d's Pills cure sick headache.

Your Very Last Chance.

When we will give a silver dollar with every \$5.00 purchase, a silver half with every \$2.50 purchase, and a silver quarter with every \$1.25 purchase. Remember this is the last week, as Saturday will close this sale. Come and save your money.

O'HARA'S SHOE STORE,

72 Canal street.

Plymouth Rock to McKinley.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued a new campaign text book for 1892. It is entitled "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley." This little book of one hundred pages is perhaps the most complete brief presentation of the benefits of Protection and Retrenchment yet printed and will be sent to any address for ten cents. In ordering please say, "Send me No. 52." This is the catalogue number of the document. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gen'l Sec'y, No. 135 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Republican Meeting.

There will be a meeting held at the circuit court rooms, Lyon street, to perfect the organization of the Lincoln club, Thursday evening, March 3, at 7:30. A general invitation is extended to all persons who would like to join an active republican club. After the business of the meeting is transacted, addresses will be made by good speakers. C. W. WATKINS, President Lincoln Club.